monwealth one year, or if formerly a qualified elector or native-born citizen thereof and has removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has, if twenty two years of age or upwards, paid a state or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election; the said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when and where and to whom paid, and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed or that he never received any, and if a naturalized citizen shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination, but if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or if born elsewhere shall state the fact in his affidavit and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and shall further state in his affidavit that he is at the time of making the affidavit of the age of twenty-two years, that he has been a citizen of the United States one month and has resided in the state one year, or if a native born citizen of the state, and remove therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election and in the election district two months immediately preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes the said affidavit of all persons making such claims and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residences shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file there within the prothonotary's office, subject to examination as other election papers are; if the election officers shall find that the applicant possesses all the legal qualifications of a voter, he shall be permitted to vote and his name shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers; the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks in each case respectively on the list of persons voting at such election.

SEC. 11. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such persons, whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected according to the evidence, every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for five years consecutively a voter in the district in which he offers his vote, and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the day, month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote because of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the persons who shall offer such second vote shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, but the fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year; the like punishment shall be inflicted on conviction of the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make or cause to be made the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

SEC. 12. If any election officer shall refuse or require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law or the laws to which this a supplement, from any person offering to vote, whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to voter is challenged by any qualified vote present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced for every such offense to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 13. As soon as the polls shall close the officers of election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for and make out a full return of the same in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in words and again in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers, and certified by overseers if any, or if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not signing or certifying them. The vote, as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted up on the door of the election house for information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and be sealed in presence of the officers, and one envelope with the unsealed return sheet given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally paper and oaths of officers, and another of the said en-envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector. All judges living within twelve miles of the prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles if their resiedence be in a town, village or city or upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall, before two o'clock past meridian of the day after the election, and all other judges shall, before o'clock meridian of the second day after the election, deliver said return, together with return sheet, to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county, which said return shall be filed, and the day and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the prothonotary for public inspection. At twelve o'clock on the said second day following any election the prothonotary of the court of common pleas shall present the said returns to the said court. In counties where there is no resident president judge the associate judges shall perform the duties imposed upon the court of common pleas, which shall convene for said purpose. The returns presented by the prothonotary shall be opened by said court and computed by such of its officers and such sworn assistants as the court shall appoint, in presence of the judge or judges of said court, and the returns certified and certificates of election issued under the seal of the court, as is new required to be done by return judges, and the vote so computed and certified shall be made a matter of record in said court. The sessions of the said court shall be open to the public, and in case the return of any election districts shall be missing when the returns are presented, or in case of complaint of a qualified elector under oath, charging palpable fraud or mistake and particularly specifying the alleged fraud or mistake, where fraud or mistake is apparent on the return, the court shall examine the return, and if in the judgment of the court it shall be necessary to a just return said court shall issue summary process against the election officers and overseers, if any, of the election district complained of to bring them forthwith into court, with all election papers in their possession, and if palpable mistake or fraud shall be discovered it shall, upon such hearing as may be deemed necessary to enlighten the court, be corrected by the court and so certified, by all allegations of palpable fraud or mistake shall be decided by the said court within three days after the day the returns are brought into court for computation, and the said inquiry shall be directed only to palpable fraud or mistake and shall not be deemed a judicial adjudication to conclude any contest now or hereafter to be provided by law; and the other of said triplicate returns shall be placed in the box and sealed up with the ballots. Nothing in this act shall require the returns of election of township or borough officers to be made to the court, as directed in this section, but all returns of the election of township and borough officers shall be enclosed in a sealed cover directed to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the proper county, and shall by some one of them, be delivered into his office within three days after every such election and filed therein. In counties where there are three or more judges of said court, learned in the law, at least two judges shall sit to compute and certify returns, unless unavoidably prevented. If any of the said judges shall himself be a candidate for any office at any election he shall not sit with the court or act in counting the returns of such election, and in such cases the other judges, if any, shall act, and if in any county there shall be no judge qualified to hold the said court under the provisions of this act present and able to act then, and in every such case the register of wills, the sheriff and the county commissioners of the proper county shall be and constitute board, who, or a majority of whom, shall have and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties vested in or required to be performed by the court of common pleas of such county, by and under the provisions of this section, but none of the said officers shall act as a member of such board when himself a candidate for any officer at the election the returns of which the said board is required to count under the provisions of this section. The returns required by this act to be presented by the prothonotary of the courts of common pleas of the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny, respectively, shall be presented to such three or more of the judges of the several courts of common pleas of said counties, respectively, as the judges of said courts, or a majority of them, may designate to perform the duty of receiving, computing and certifying said returns. When two or more counties are connected for the election of any officer the courts of such counties shall each appoint a return judge to meet at such time and place as required by law to compute and certify the vote of such districts. All officers provided for by this act shall be compensated as like officers are paid by existing laws. Whenever a place has been or shall be provided by the authority of any city, county, township or borough for the safe keeping of the ballot boxes, the judge and minority inspector shall, after the election shall be finished and the box or boxes containing the tickets, list of voters and other papers, have been securely bound with tape and sealed and the signatures of the judge and inspectors affixed thereto, forthwith deliver the same, together with the remaining boxes, to the mayor and recorder of such city, or in counties, townships, or boroughs, to such person or persons as the court of common pleas of the proper county may designate at the place provided as aforesaid, who shall then deposit the said boxes and keep the same to answer the call of any court or tribunal authorized to try the merits of such election. Whenever the election district shall require the election boxes of such districts to hold any election which by law they are or shall be required to hold, they shall keep the same securely in their possession, without opening, until the morning of such election, and until they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted and after being sworn or affirmed they shall open the said boxes and burn and totally destroy all the ballots and other papers which they shall find therein before proceeding to hold such election.

SEC. 14. That from and immediately after the passage of this act, the court of common pleas in the proper county, in election districts wherein assessors have not heretofore been elected, shall appoint one reputable person in each election district to be the assessor thereof, who shall perform all the duties relating to elections now required to be performed by assessors under the provisions of this act; such assessor shall be appointed as nearly as can be ascertained from the party having a majority of the vote in their respective districts.

SEC. 15. That at the election to be held on the third Tuesday of February next, and that at the election annually thereafter, there shall be elected in each election district in the State, as well in those wherein the registration of voters has hereto fore been made by officers appointed and not chosen by the people to perform the duty as in all others, one person as judge and two inspectors, in conformity with the general laws of the commonwealth, to conduct the elections for one year, and also an assessor who shall perform the duties incident to elections as required by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 16. That the assessors appointed under the fourteenth section of this act shall within five days after their appointment proceed to make out lists of the qualified electors in their respective election districts, and deliver the same to the commissioners, who shall transmit a certified copy of the judge of each election district at least forty eight hours before the election to be held on the third Tuesday of February next; said assessors shall also post ten copies thereof in conspicuous places in each election district at least ten days before said election, and the lists so made by the assessors during the two secular days preceding the day of the delivery thereof to the commissioners (of which days public notice shall be given by hand-bill shall be opened for inspection and correction, in the custody of the said assessor from ten a. m. to three p. m. and from six p. m. to nine p. m. of each of said days, in the manner provided in section second of this act, and all of the remedies, privileges and powers secured and provided thereby, are hereby made applicable to the list herein named.

SEC. 17. The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the elections, shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any of said officers under this act, and any wilful, false swearing by any person, in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers or overseers, shall be perjury.

SEC. 18. The assessors shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined, as is provided by law to assessors for making valuations, to be paid by the county commissioners as in other cases, and it shall not be lawful for any assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within sixty-one days next preceding the annual election in November; and violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the officer so offending to a fine on conviction not exceeding one hundred dollars or to imprisonment not exceeding three months or both at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 19. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of $100, and if any assessor shall knowingly assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall wilfully refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office and on conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court; and if any person shall, by violence or intimidation, drive, or attempt to drive, from the polls any person, or persons, appointed by the court to act as overseers of an election, or in any way wilfully prevent said overseers from performing the duties enjoined upon them by this act, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court. Any person who shall, on the day of any election, visit a polling place in any election district at which he is not entitled to vote and shall use any intimidation or violence for the purpose of preventing any officer of election from performing the duties required of him by law, or for the purpose of preventing any qualified voter of such district exercising his right to vote, or from exercising his right to challenge any person offering to vote, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court. Any clerk, overseer or election officer, who shall disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding, shall by guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 20. If any prothonotary, clerk, or the deputy of either, or any other person, shall affix the seal of any court to any naturalization paper, or permit the same to be affixed, or give out, or cause or permit such naturallization paper to be given out in blank whereby it may be fraudulently used, or furnish a naturalization certificate to any person who shall not have been duly examined and sworn in open court in the presence of some of the judges thereof, according to the act of congress, or shall aid in, connive at, or in any way permit the issue of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; or if any one shall fraudulently use any such certificate of naturalization knowing that it was fraudulently issued, or shall vote or attempt to vote thereon or if any one shall vote or attempt to vote on any certificate of naturalization not issued to him, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and either or any of the persons, their aiders or abettors, found guilty of either of the misdemeanors aforesaid shall be fined in a sum not exceeding $1.000, and imprisoned in the proper penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years.

S c. 21. Any person who, on oath or affirmation in or before any court in this State, or officer authorized to administer oaths, shall, to procure a certificate of naturalization for himself or any other person, willfully depose, declare or affirm, any matter to be fact, knowing the same to be false, or shall in like manner deny any matter to be fact, knowing the same to be true, shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and any certificate of naturalization issued in pursuance of any such despotism, declaration or affirmation shall be null and void; and it shall be the duty of the court issuing the same, upon proof being made before it that it was fraudulently obtained, to take immediate measures for recalling the same for cancellation; and any person who shall vote or attempt to vote on any paper, so obtained, or who shall in any way aid in, connive at or have any agency whatever in the issue, circulation or use of any fraudulent naturalization certificate shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than two years and pay a fine of not more than $1,000 for every such offense, or either or both at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 22. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth to prepare forms for all the blanks made necessary by this act, and furnish copies of the same to the county commissioners of the several counties of the commonwealth; and the county commissioners of each county shall, as soon as may be necessary after receipt of the same, at the proper expense of the county, procure and furnish to all the election officers of the election districts of their respective counties copies of such blanks in such quantities as may be rendered necessary for the discharge of their duties under this act, and shall pay all necessary expenses for lights, rent, fuel and stationery on bills certified by the election officers.

SEC. 23. Special elections and all elections for city, ward, borough and township officers for regular terms of service shall be regulated and conducted in like manner as general elections, and by the same officers, who shall perform the same duties and be subject to the same penalties as are provided for general elections, unless otherwise provided for general elections, unless otherwise provided for in this act.

SEC. 24. All the duties imposed by this act upon county commissioners shall be performed in the city of Philadelphip by the city commissioners.

SEC. 25. All funds arising from fines imposed and collected in pursuance of the foregoing sections shall be applied to the common schools of the county in which said fines may have been collected, and to be apportioned among the several school districts according to the population thereof.

SEC. 29 All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Senate bill No. 15, to establish an insurance department having been amended, on motion of Mr. Rutan, to provide for the printing of 3,000 copies of the report of the insurance commissioner of the State, instead of 500, was laid over.

On motion of Mr. M'Clure it was ordered that 5,000 copies of the election law be printed in pamphlet form for the use of the Senate.

Bradford Reporter

Towanda, Thursday. Feb. 12, 1874

EDITORS:

S. O. GOODRICH, S. W. ALVORD

IN order to give our readers an opportunity to peruse the new election law, we publish the act in full in the REPORTER this week

* * *

MAJOR PULESTON, at one time editor of the Pittston *Gazette*, and afterward appointed by Gov. CURTIN State Agent at Washington for the collection of war claims, has been elected a member of the English Parliament. He is at present engaged in the banking business in London.

* * *

MR. PLATT, of Owego, member of the House Postal Committee, has introduced a bill to regulate the salaries of postmasters in certain cites, as follows: Boston, Philadelphia Chicago and St. Louis, $8,000; New York, $10,000; Brooklyn, Cincinnati and Baltimore, $6,000.

Mr. DAWES has introduced a bill to reduce letter postage to two cents and a half on every half ounce, and to abolish stamped envelopes.

* * *

THE Lowistown *Gazette* has the following, in reference to candidates recommended for Lieutenant Governor, to be elected next fall under the provisions of the new constitution:

> "The Tyrone *Herald* nominates Gen. Jacob M Cambell, of Johnstown, as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor.
>
> Hon. Thomas E Cochran, of York, is named for Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, at the next election.
>
> We esteem Jacob as an excellent man and public officer, but we are bound to second the nomination of Mr. Cochran, than whom there is not a more faithful, honest, or conscientious man in the discharge of public duties in the State. In fact, Mr. C. would do no discredit to Pennsylvania as its next Senator."

We have noticed in several influential Republican journals of the State, Mr. COCHRAN's name mentioned as a proper person to fill the position of Secretary of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, a position that he, with his large experience and ability would be eminently qualified to fill. We do not believe the State could select a better qualified and more honest man to fill that responsible position. We publish the above reference to the Hon. THOMAS E. COCHRAN, to show the people of York county how one of their citizens, well known to themselves, is esteemed and held abroad by others. Mr. COCHRAN's political record in the past, his competency as a former State official, his honesty and impartiality in the reforming and reauditing of our county matters, his marked ability as a member of the late Constitutional Convention—all these combined qualities and services do conspicuously point him out as among the fittest men in the commonwealth to fill either of the above positions; and the more responsible of the two would be the best to be placed in his keeping. Of course we will say again, we know not that Mr. C. desires or would accept of either, we only speak what we think proper, and the public interest on this question, and leave the future to decide the question.—*York True Democra*

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

No new bills of importance have been acted upon during the past week. The judicial salary bill has has taken up the attention of the House to a great extent.

The bill reported from the committee fixed the salary as follows: Chief Justice, $9,000; Associates, $8,000; common pleas judges in Philadelphia, $7,000; Pittsburg and Allegheny, $6,000; balance of the State, $5,000.

Mr. Ramey moved to amend by making the salary of Chief Justice seven thousand dollars instead of nine; of associate justices seven thousand instead of eight; of common pleas judges of Philadelphia and Allegheny five thousand instead of seven, and of other judges four thousand instead of five.

The amendment was discussed in committee of the whole by Messrs. Ramey, M'Cormick, (speaker) Newmyer, Morgan (Lawrence), Brockway and Orvis. After a lengthy debate the amendment was lost and the bill passed second reading, and will probably be adopted by the House. There are too many members of that body who have their eyes on the bench, but we predict the people will keep a sharp lookout on the gentlemen of the bar who are championing this measure. There are plenty of good lawyers who would be abundantly satisfied with a salary of $4,000.

The new regulation prohibiting the use of railroad passes, has had the effect of preventing frequent and lengthy adjournments. We are pleased to notice among those who oppose adjournments our members.

Petitions are flooding the legislature in favor of the repeal of the local option law. If the temperance men are not on their guard the law will be repealed.

A joint resolution has been introduced in the House requesting Senators and representatives in Congress to vote for senate bill No. 270, entitled, an act making provisions for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States and for other purposes.

We notice that our Senator and members have presented a number of petitions in reference to legal advertising in the State. These petitions ask that all advertisements required to be printed in two papers, be inserted in papers of different politics.

Mr. Potter has introduced the following important resolutions in the House which were referred to the committee on banks:

Resolved, That the payment of interest on deposits by private bankers, state banks and national banks is prejudicial to the best interests of the people of this commonwealth, represses private enterprise, and yields to capital therein employed a return greater than that employed in any other form.

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be and are hereby instructed to prepare and report to this house a bill consistent with the constitution and laws of this commonwealth and of the United States, by which payment of interest on deposits shall be forbidden, and such penalties imposed as will prevent the same.

On motion of Mr. Webb the House resolved to hold evening sessions this week.

A bill has been introduced in the House to provide for the better protection of owners of cattle and sheep and swine along railroads.

On motion of Mr. Webb the following resolution was agreed to:

Resolved That the grand lodge of Good Templars have the use of the hall of the House of Representatives on the 9th of June for the purpose of holding their annual session.

The Judiciary committee of the Senate have reported the Judicial apportionment bill. The bill provides for forty districts. Bradford is number 22.

* * *

A telegraphic dispatch from St. Louis announcing that Bishop Cheney, in a sermon preached on Sunday last in that city, had said Rev. Stephen H. Tyng. Jr., of New York, was "in hearty sympathy with the Reformed Episcopal Church movement," has created quite a stir among the members of the Episcopal Church in the latter place. A reporter of the *Times* called upon Rev. Mr. Tyng to obtain his corroboration or refutation of the correctness of Bishop Cheney's assertion. Mr. Tyng was at the fair in aid of the fund for his new church edifice, and was, of course, somewhat busily engaged by the hundreds of persons at the fair who had something to say to their pastor, but so far as circumstances would permit at the time he very readily explained his position. When asked concerning the accuracy of the Bishop's announcement, he replied: "Well, sir, the Bishop is quite right; he is perfectly correct in his statement. He says I am in sympathy with the movement, and so I am. I am in sympathy with it precisely as I am in sympathy with every Christian Church movement throughout the world Bishop Cheney is a very dear friend of mine, and I have watched the movement in which he is engaged with a great deal of interest. I sympathize with the movement because he is a friend of mine, and because I have many friends in the movement who are good Christian people."

To a suggestion of the reporter that people generally did not discriminate so closely as to the meaning of words, and that the report that he was in sympathy with the movement led many to suppose that he was *engaged* in it. Mr. Tyng replied: "That is just where I may not be understood, but I have endeavored to be understood on the matter, for I have preached two sermons on it within a short time, in which I have explained my views. I am, as I said before, in sympathy with the movement, but I am not in it. People generally who know me are, I think, tolerably well aware of the fact that I do not say one thing and mean another, and when I say that my sympathies are with this movement, I mean it. I am in favor of any movement which may tend to expand the scopes and fill the aims of the Christian Church everywhere."

THE LOCAL OPTION LAW.

A telegram to the Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin*, dated Harrisburg, January 26th, says:

"The movement started in the Legislature to secure a repeal of the Local Option law is gaining strength Petitions have been received urging a repeal, but there is an evident indisposition on the part of any one to assume the responsibility and probable odium of introducing a repealing act."

In these days of legislative corruption, it is cheering to know that our immaculate legislators still retain a little respect for public opinion, even if, as in his instance, it be an enforced respect; and it would be well to remind them that there is a "rod in pickle" for the man who shall, in deference to the *clamor of the liquor-dealers, introduce and support* a repealing act. This can be done by presenting for their consideration remonstrances against any such action on their part, signed by the best citizens in the State, and thus assure them that they are watched and that their retention in place depends largely upon their treatment of this important question.

So sanguine were many temperance men that this law would utterly suppress the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and so great is their disappointment at the non-fulfillment of their hopes, that many are ready to say the law, instead of restricting is increasing intemperance, and thus might arise a difficulty in *obtaining signatures to* remonstrances. Your correspondent never believed and does not now believe that intemperance can be legislated out of existence; as well may we attempt to legislate sin from the earth. Until public sentiment be formed against it,—until the line separating the rumseller and the rumdrinker from the temperate man be so definitely and clearly drawn, that barrooms and saloons will be shunned as moral pest-houses by those retaining the least degree of self-respect,—until the children of the nation can be taught that the liquor traffic is an unhallowed one, and cannot truthfully retort, by pointing to our license system and the revenue derived there from, that our practice belies our profession,—we cannot hope to effect a thorough reformation. This law, by rendering the sale of liquor illegal, consigns it to dark cellars, and rooms stripped of the gaudy tinsel so fascinating to the youthful eye, and the dealer thinks twice before he permits a minor to enter his place of *business* (?). If, as is claimed, this law has proven utterly ineffectual, why are such strenuous efforts put forth for its repeal by those whose business is affected? Why have several so-called '*Hotels*' been burned in this county, since the passage of this act? All do not *say*, but many *think* to secure the insurance money thereon, that these men may be reimbursed for losses sustained by the suppression of their business through the wording of this law.

So determined are these men to render the law odious even to temperance men that they *give* away large quantities of liquor, and in every way encourage men and boys to drink it, and many temperance men are falling into the trap thus skilfully set, and ascribe the apparent increase in intemperance to the law!

I am sometimes led to think that this terrible moral disease must grow worse before it grows better—that until there is a drunkard in *every* household or a drunkard's grave filled therefrom. Men will not awaken to the enormity of this traffic and unite to crush it. May not the efforts of liquor dealers, before mentioned, tend to create public sentiment against them and their business, and thus "hoist them with their own petard"

In common with many others, I do not believe the (so-called) Local Option law the most effective act that could be devised for the suppression of intemperance. I look upon it as a step in the right direction, however, and feel that it—partially at least—frees me from the stigma of supporting a government that countenances and derives revenue from a traffic so debasing and ruinous. Hence, I shudder when temperance men talk of retracing their steps, and I pray God that they may "stand fast whereunto they have attained."

W. I. T.

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Independent Corners, Feb. 3 1874.

Ed. Reporter: Your local news is read with much interest but there is some things I never saw in there yet, which is a query: While we are having a new constitution, and trying to get things in better shape, why cannot the Legislature go thro' and fix our taxes in better shape also. By examination it will be seen that our richest neighbors that have the *most money out on interest*, put but very little into the assessment and some none at all. Look at the inequality Here is a neighbor that has sold his farm, or store, and took judgment notes on interest,—perhaps had them entered on the Prothonotary's docket; he does not give them in to be assessed, therefore pays no tax on these notes. Here is another neighbor that has a small farm, and is obliged to keep two or three cows in order to have something to support his family with, which appears to be of actual necessity, but must pay a tax on them to the extent of the law. He is the one that builds our bridges and jails, and keeps our courts in running order, and also our schools, while the other does not. Then there is another class of men who are well to do in the world and have plenty of money to play on, will buy twenty or thirty yearlings in the fall, keep them until the next June or July, and sell them for thrice what they gave, or keep them three years and make a good sum of money from them, and not pay one cent of tax; while the poor man may have an old cow that is past her prime, and he must pay tax sure. Or, if he has a horse, worth perhaps fifty dollars, he must pay a tax; while the rich neighbor may keep one hundred horses until they are four years old, and sell them for a big price, yet he does not pay one cent of tax; or, he can buy one hundred sheep in the fall, for about $350, and the next spring sheer 300 lbs. of wool, worth $120, and in July sell fifty lambs for $400, making $570 for keeping them less than one year and have his one hundred sheep left. So he can do year after year and not pay one cent of tax. Is all this right? Is that equality? Is it not running into lords and tenants as fast as time can bring it about? Is there no remedy? Cannot our Legislature fix the law so that a man must pay tax if he keeps over a certain number of head, or a certain number of dollars' worth, like other people? Our sister States do so. Now, as we are having a new constitution, let us have a new law in this direction. What say the people of Pa. to this. Let us hear from others.

L.

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A somewhat enthusiastic writer in the Naples (N. Y). *Record* describes as follows an incident which occurred some years ago in the village of Rushville, Yates county, that State: "About nineteen years ago, there came to this village a lad apparently seventeen or eighteen years old, and of pure African descent—to deliver an anti-slavery lecture. He was poorly clad, and to cover his thread-bare and dilapidated coat, he wore while speaking a short cloak or circle. He lectured at the Congregational Church, and was listened to by a large audience, who were astonished at the wonderful eloquence of the youthful speaker. The members of the Rushville Lyceum were so favorably impressed with the lad's ability, that they invited him to remain and take a part in their next debate, the question being the feasibility of the immediate abolition of slavery. He declined at first, but being strongly urged, consented to remain. Among the members of the lyceum at that time were Daniel Morris, Esq., since member of Congress, Cuyler F. Green, Esq., John Sayre, Dr. Otis Richard, N. Warfield, and others. The debate came off in the old Academy. R. N. Warfield and C. F. Green spoke for immediate emancipation, and D. Morris, Dr. Otis, and J. Sayre against. The lad remained silent until all had spoken; he then arose, and with becoming modesty and with wonderful eloquence delivered a speech which astonished and bewildered every one. He answered his opponents in the order in which they had spoken, commencing, if we remember right, with Dr. Otis. The Doctor, in a speech of considerable length, had exhausted all the arguments used in those days in favor of gradual emancipation, and concluded by triumphantly declaring that it would be the greatest inhumanity to emancipate the slaves without first educating or preparing them in some way for the great change. The lad dispatched the Doctor at a single blow as follows: 'I understand the gentleman is a surgeon, and one who understands his profession. I would ask him, if he had a patient whose arm it was necessary to amputate, if he would prepare him for the operation by cutting off a finger at a time, or would he cut off the diseased limb at once?' The Doctor was silenced. Morris, with his usual eloquence and lawyer skill, had fortified his position with arguments that seemed impregnable, but the lad tore them to shreds and scattered them like chaff before the wind. The victory for the colored boy was complete, and the excitement of the audience knew no bounds; it was a subject of remark for a long time afterward, and still is well remembered by those who were present. That boy's name was Robt. B. Elliott, and he is now a member of Congress from South Carolina, whose recent speech on the Supplementary Civil Right's bill has electrified the nation."

* * *

In her suit against Hon. Caleb Cushing Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines describes herself as a resident of Brooklyn, and him as "a citizen of Virginia, residing in the District of Columbia." The Washington *Chronicle* of Wednesday thus describes the suit: "It appears she employed him in 1860 to argue certain appeals to be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States involving her estate, and he agreed so to do for a fee of $25,000, to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum out of recovery in cases he might argue. A short while after Mr. Cushing wrote to her stating that she was heir to lands in Louisiana, (which she has since learned are worth $75,000), and that if she conveyed to him the right and title to them he would employ counsel to bring suits before the Supreme Court. She consented, and he employed Louis Janin, since when she has understood no suits have been commenced; and not only that, but she believes that Janin has betrayed her, and sought to deprive her of her property. Still, reposing confidence in Mr. Cushing, she wrote him four letters, and got no answer, which caused her to come here in 1868 or 1869 and look after business for herself. She asked a friend to remonstrate with Mr. Cushing, who replied that he had conveyed already the property to Mrs. Gaines. This further aroused her suspicions, and through the land offices of State and Government she had her titles proved and when they were about to be confirmed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Cushing and Janin brought all their batteries to bear on the Secretary of the Interior to prevent his signature to the confirmation of her title, Cushing all the while telling everybody that the plaintiff, Mrs. Gaines, had made him a present of the property. Mrs. Gaines then relates that Cushing is a man of wealth, without visible means by which he could acquire so large an amount, and refers, either by intent or accident, to the fact that he is about to leave the United States for an indefinite period, and is hurrying up the Interior Department to issue patents and certificates whereby he may appropriate the property before he goes. She now wants an injunction to restrain him from demanding or receiving any benefits in the case in question until a final hearing is had, without, however, intending to delay Cushing's departure for Spain."

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An important case is now being tried in the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne county, before Judge Harding. The decision will determine the title to coal lands worth $2,000 000. The land in question was taken up in 1793 by warrants and survey by Tench Coxe for its timber value alone, as it was not known to be coal land until many years after. Having failed to pay taxation in 1818–19 the land was sold from Coxe by the county treasurer and was purchased by the county commissioners. The county held it for six years and in 1826 it was bought at commissioners' sale by H. Derringer, inventor of the well-known Derringer pistol. After his death in 1868 the heirs of the Coxe estate claimed the title to the land, averring that Derringer has not paid taxes on it for 1832–33, and that Judge Coxe, of Philadelphia, son of Tench Coxe, had bought it at county treasurer's sale in 1834 and entered upon the land and began improvements, and hence these suits against the heirs of Henry Derringer.

* * *

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

Mount Airy, N. C., Jan. 24, 1874.

While the outside world is exhibiting a deep interest in the death of the Siamese twins, and while the scientific medical men are fretting over the unsolved problem of the ligament that connected them; their bodies are slowly but surely decomposing in the box in the cellar of Eng's house, four miles from this point. A more thoroughly bungled up job than the "boxing" process could not well have been executed, having for its object the preservation of the bodies. In the first place the viscera were allowed to remain in the bodies. There was no injection of any kind of preserving agency. Had Dr. Hollingsworth used sulphate of zinc, corrosive sublimate, or, in fact, any good disinfectant, the bodies might have been kept in a state of preservation for an indefinite period. Then, instead of packing the bodies in ice or placing the charcoal immediately around them, they were laid in the inner box in the same manner that a corpse would be placed in a coffin. This box was closed and then put in an airtight tin case, and the latter was

PACKED IN CHARCOAL.

in a still larger wooden case. Now any one having practical sense knows that the charcoal on the outside of the tin cans have no preserving effect whatever. The large box containing the charcoal, tin, inner box and the bodies was then placed in the cellar of Eng's house, where it is said to have been "temporarily buried" about one foot under ground. Thus the matter stands at present, and the only hope for the scientific world lies in an effort that is now being made, but of which I cannot yet make public mention, to compel the authorities to hold an inquest on the bodies, by which the present mystery as to the cause of Chang's death may be explained.

STORY OF COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.

It was during one of their trips through the United States, traveling as they did at the time in an open barouche of their own, that they visited a place called Trap Hill, in the adjoining county of Wilkes. Here they made a stay of a few days, and here it was they made the acquaintance of a family named Yates with whom they became very intimate and friendly, the attraction being two young ladies, respectively named Sarah Ann Yates and Adeline Yates. This was in 1843. In a short time Eng evinced a decided liking for Miss Sarah Ann, or Miss Sally as she was called; a courtship followed, and to make the story short, Eng proposed, was accepted by the damsel, and a marriage was the immediate result. Chang, though a partner of Eng in everything else, was not a partner in his connubial joys and felicities, of which he was constantly reminded, and this state of single-blessedness became very irksome to him. He grew miserable and quarrelsome, and nothing could be done to please him, and this sort of companionship was quite disagreeable to the newly-wedded pair. How was it to be remedied, was the question that agitated Eng's and his wife's mind, when, suddenly, one day, with a woman's tact, a bright idea struck Mrs. Eng, and she lost no time in communicating it to her husband. She had a panacea for all Chang's woes, and this was that he should

MARRY HER SISTER

Adeline. Eng smiled serenely at the proposition, Chang brightened up at it, but the next question that presented itself was, "Would the young lady agree to come into the family as a wife as well as a peacemaker?" Mrs. Eng said, "Leave all to me, I will fix that." And sure enough she did. By her persuasive eloquence Miss Addy was won over, and in two weeks from the date of Eng's marriage there were two Mrs. Bunkers.

THEIR FAMILIES

are very large, Eng's wife having had eleven children, seven of whom are now living. Two of them died in infancy and two after they were grown. Chang's wife had ten children, nine of whom are living, two of them, a boy and a girl, being deaf mutes. The latter was recently married at Raleigh to her tutor, also a deaf mute, at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in that city. The hospitalities of the families is a household word in Surrey county. There was always a welcome and a good meal for every visitor, the latter being compelled to eat something in every instance, whether he desired it or not, for good fellowship.

LIGHT AND HEAVY WEIGHTS.

In health the combined weight of the twins was 210 pounds, which was exceedingly light compared with that of their better halves. Mrs. Chang weighs about 175 pounds, is somewhat corpulent, has a fair complexion and presents the appearance of a healthy country woman in her declining years. Mrs. Eng weighs the enormous advordupois of 300 lbs. Her appearance is similar to that of her sister, except she is more obese, but just as active. The children are all intelligent, well educated and promise to make useful citizens. One of Chang's sons now lives in California, where he has made quite a small fortune. There are others in various parts of the United States, all said to be doing well, with every prospect of success in life.

THEIR PROPERTY AND WILLS.

Chang's landed property is estimated to be worth $200 00, his money $10 000 and his personal property, including stock and furniture, at $2,000. Eng's land is worth $10,000, his money $5,000, personal property $2,000. Eng's will bequeaths all his landed and household property to his wife during her lifetime; his money to be divided equally among his children at his death, and the property at the death of their mother. Chang's is substantially the same.

THE TWINS.

A thoughtful correspondent of the New York *Commercial* suggests the following inquiries to the Siamese twins: Is he dead, or are they dead? Was it one body or two, one quality or two individualities, and consequently one or two souls? Was Eng or Chang respectively a bigamist? Were Chang and Eng the fathers and uncles of their own children? These are some of the things which "no fellow can find out." The autopsy will determine them, as well as whether an artery ran through the connecting link. It is important to know this. By and by the little Changs and little Engs may wish to intermarry. Therefore they are specially interested in the autopsy. They ought to know whether they are merely cousins, or actually brothers and sisters.

New Advertisements.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

WATCHES, JEWELRY

AND

SILVERWARE!

M. Hendelman

Has opened a

NEW JEWELRY STORE, ON BRIDGE STREET

In the building formerly occupied by Young & Titus, with a large assortment of Gold and Silver

American and Swiss Watches,

Fine Gold Jewelry, Gold Sets,

CHAINS AND RINGS,

CHAIN BRACELETS.

BUTTONS, PINS, &c. &c. &c. &c.

A full line of SOLID SILVER and plated ware.

SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES

Of all kinds—Gold, Silver and Steel.

CLOCKS.

From the cheapest to the best, and many other articles too numerous to mention, but to be seen by calling. M. HENDELMAN.

N. B. Watches. Clocks and Jewelry repaired by practical workmen, and warranted.

Towanda, Nov. 10. '73

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his farm in Sheshequin twp. The farm contains 105 acres 80 acres under good state of cultivation. Good buildings Will be sold cheap for cash. For further information apply to the undersigned. W. JOHNSON.

Sheshequin, Dec. 17, '73*.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.—A Farm of about 120 acres, on Sugar Creek, in North Towanda twp., four miles from Towanda Borough. It is in a good state of cultivation, well fenced and well watered. Thereon are two orchards, a good dwelling house, ice house, corn house, horse barn and a large hay and grain barn, built at a cost of about fifteen hundred dollars. If not sold within thirty days it will be for rent. For further information inquire of the subscriber.

JAS. FOSTER.
North Towanda.

Feb 9, 74—2w*

D. W. SCOTT & CO.,

BAKERS AND GROCERS,

First block North of Ward House.

We have added materially to our stock, and now offer a full assortment of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

We keep no books, add no percentage for bad debts; therefore we can and will give you the lowest rates. All are invited to call and be convinced.

D. W. SCOTT & CO.

Towanda, Feb. 10, 1874.

BLACKSMITHING.

The undersigned having recently leased for a term of years the old "Ross stand," in Burlington Boro', are now prepared to carry on the blacksmithing business in all its branches, and pledge themselves to do their work as cheap and as well as any other country shop in Bradford County. We study to please all who may favor us with a call.

GEORGE H. DAVID & SON.

Burlington Boro', Jan. 28. '74.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.—Direct route North and South to Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and all points South; also to *Buffalo, Niagara Falls*, Suspension Bridge, Rochester, Syracuse and all points East and West on the New York Central Railroad, and the Canadas. ☞ On and after Sunday, Nov. 23, 1873, trains will leave ELMIRA as follows:

NORTHWARD.	
Mail arrive	10 20 pm
Northern Express	12 00 m
Morning Accommodation	6 45 am
Evening do	655 pm
SOUTHWARD.	
Southern Express	2 03 pm
Mail	5 45 am

☞ Northern Express north and Southern Express south, are through trains between Rochester and Baltimore; the Morning and Evening Accommodation north connect at Canandaigua with trains for Rochester and the Falls.

G. CLINTON GARDNER, Gen'l Supt.
ED. S. YOUNG, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Baltimore, Md.

BANKRUPT SALE!

The valuable real estate in Towanda Borough and Township., late the property of G. F. Mason, will be sold at

PUBLIC SALE

ON THURSDAY, FEB. 19, 1874,

Commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Steam Flouring Mill in Towanda Boro'.

An opportunity to purchase such property at a bargain may not occur again in a life time.

The property to be sold is a

NEW STEAM FLOURING MILL

With PLASTER MILL attached. A large

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE!

With modern improvements, gas, water, &c.; good Barn and Stables and other outbuildings, with about 2½ acres of ground. It is one of the very best residences in Towanda.

75 GOOD BUILDING LOTS

Near the business part of the Boro'.

The Mason Farm has been divided into

5-ACRE LOTS.

And are situated on Main Street south of the residence, and are very desirable and valuable property.

25 ACRES OF FARMING LAND,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

Creditors of the estate are requested to be present, and inducemets will be offered them to become purchasers.

Terms made known on day of sale.

Parties desiring to purchase any of the above described properto, can do so by applying to the Trustee at any time before the public sale.

H. L. SCOTT, Trustee.

Towanda, Jan. 27, 1874.

C. B. PATCH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

TOWANDA, PA.

The best brands of

FLOUR

ALWAYS ON HAND

The highest price paid for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER, POULTRY AND GAME

Especial attention paid to filling orders. Goods delivered free of charge anywhere in the Borough.

C. B. PATCH.

Towanda, Jan 14, 1874

MRS. WOODRUFF,

Having decided to go out of the business, offers her entire stock of

HATS,
CAPS
AND
BONNETS,
FEATHERS,
FLOUNCES,
AND.
RIBBONS,

AT COST, (FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.)

Rooms, corner of Main and Bridge Streets, over M. J. Long's Store. Entrance on Main St., 3d door from corner.

Towanda Dec 4 '73.